

# Mohave County Miner.

PHOENIX  
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KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1912.

NO. 4

## Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

### Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly

101	Yes	X	To amend Section 1 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, extending the recall to all public officers of the State holding an elective office, either by election or appointment. Vote YES or NO
102	No		
103	Yes	X	To amend Article II of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, granting to the State and municipal corporations the right to engage in industrial pursuits. Vote YES or NO.
104	No		
105	Yes	X	To amend Section 11 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, so as to provide that the method and mode of assessing, equalizing and levying taxes in the State shall be such as may be prescribed by law. Vote YES or NO.
106	No		
107	Yes	X	To amend Section 8 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, limiting the amount of indebtedness of any County or school district to ten per centum of the taxable property of such County or school district as shown by the last assessment roll thereof, when such indebtedness is authorized to exceed four per centum of such taxable property, by the assent of a majority of the property tax payers, who must also be qualified electors of such County or school district; and, providing further, that any incorporated city or town, with a majority assent of tax payers and electors thereof, may be allowed to become indebted to an amount larger than four per centum of the taxable property, as shown by the last assessment roll of such incorporated city or town, but not to exceed fifteen per centum additional, for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light or sewers, when the works for supplying the same are or shall be owned and controlled by the incorporated city or town. Vote YES or NO.
108	No		

### Proposed by Initiative Petition

300	Yes	X	To amend Sections 2 and 15 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, granting to the citizens of the State of Arizona, regardless of sex, the right of suffrage and the right to hold public office. Vote YES or NO.
301	No		

### Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People

302	Yes		An Act creating a lien upon Mines and Mining Claims for labor performed thereon by miners, laborers or others, and for material of any kind designed or used thereon. Vote YES or NO.
303	No	X	
304	Yes	X	An Act regulating the number of men to be employed on trains and engines. Vote YES or NO.
305	No		
306	Yes	X	An Act Regulating Headlights on all Locomotives. Vote YES or NO.
307	No		
308	Yes	X	An Act to provide adequate punishment for any person who shall engage or act in the capacity of a Locomotive Engineer upon any railroad in the State of Arizona, without having first served three years as a Locomotive Fireman, or if engaged as a conductor, without having first served three years as a Brakeman or Conductor of a freight train. Vote YES or NO.
309	No		
310	Yes	X	An Act limiting the number of Cars in Railroad Trains. Vote YES or NO.
311	No		
312	Yes	X	An Act to provide for and to regulate the rate for Transportation of passengers by common carriers on railroads within the State of Arizona. Vote YES or No.
313	No		
314	Yes	X	An Act providing for a Semi-Monthly Pay-day. Vote YES or NO.
315	No		
316	Yes	X	An Act to regulate and license the hunting of Game Birds and Animals. Vote YES or NO.
317	No		

### Amendments and Referenda.

We are presenting this week to the voters of Mohave county a section of the ballot that will call for the wise action of the electors on the 5th of next November. This comprises that portion covered by the amendments to the State Constitution and subjects referred to the voters for their acceptance or rejection as laws of the land by petition of the people. The first constitutional measure is that which created so much adverse comment of the president of the United States when the veto power was exercised by Pres. Taft, and which kept us out of the Union nearly a year—the recall of the judiciary. Now, while we favor the recall of every public officer we only favor such recall where the subject is the recall of the of-

ficer without incurring the election of a successor at the same time. The matter to be voted on should be "Shall John Doe be recalled" and if carried affirmatively that the office be filled by appointment until the next general election. Amendment to Article II of the Constitution gives the right of the State and municipal corporations to engage in industrial pursuits. Voters should vote yes on this amendment. There is no reason why the State or municipal corporations should be barred from owning and operating water works, street railroads, and other public utilities. Amendment to Sec. II of Article IX of the Constitution, which makes possible more comprehensive methods of assessment of taxes, should be voted yes by the electors. The present restrictions does not give the taxing powers of the State

the right to assess masses of property, but goes to the classes. Amendment of Sec. VIII of Article IX of the Constitution, limiting the indebtedness of school districts and counties to ten per centum of the taxable property, unless by consent of a majority of the taxpayers. The present article is four per cent. Vote yes. Amendment to Secs. 4 and 15 of Article VII of the Constitution granting to the citizens of the State, regardless of sex, the right of suffrage and the right to hold office. This is what is known as the woman suffrage amendment, and it should be voted into the constitution by a large majority. Vote yes. One of the laws of the first legislative assembly of the State of Arizona is that relating to liens on mines. This is the first law against which the referendum

was invoked. It is a most vicious measure and should never have been enacted. While it is special legislation it would undoubtedly result in endless litigation if enacted into law by the people and it is the earnest desire of the miners and mine owners that a negative vote be cast against it. The measure proposes that mines shall be responsible not only for the work done under option or lease, but also for all supplies furnished by any person to those working the property. Were this same measure proposed against farms and other forms of property a howl would go up to high heaven from these same people that are trying to inflict this law on mining property. If a man leased a piece of farming land and during certain months had to employ help and then being unable to pay this help a lien was filed on the farm, would any one believe the owner should either lose his farm or pay off the employees wages, or the store bills incurred by the farming lessee. We do not think so, but this is the law the alfalfa gentlemen are trying to impose on the mine owner. This measure should be voted no. The other referendum measures, an act regulating the number of men employed on trains; an act regulating headlights on locomotives; an act requiring three years experience as fireman and three years service as brakeman before acting in capacity of engineer or conductor; an act limiting number of cars in train; an act to provide for and regulate transportation of passengers in state—the three cent fare bill; an act providing for semi-monthly pay day; an act to regulate and license the hunting of game birds and animals, should be voted yes. These measures have nothing in them that would cause a consistent, thinking man to hesitate a moment in voting them into our statute books. The one measure that appears to meet more opposition than any other from the railroad corporations is the semi-monthly pay day, but the argument (which is made elsewhere in this paper) is most absurd. It presumes that a working man is not to be trusted with his own money, but that the farther apart his pay days are the better it would be for him. Yet if the railroads were asked to pay each and every one of its employees a month in advance they would be quite indignant. But that is just what they ask the employees to do. Take for instance an employee of the Santa Fe: He goes to work on the first day of October and works until the fifteenth of November before he gets a cent of wage, and then he only receives pay for the month. On the Southern Pacific two months elapses before the poor employee can draw a cent of wage. If the employee received his pay every two weeks he might be able to patronize other than corporation stores and at a profit to himself. Not one of the railroad acts imposes duties that are not in line with better railroad methods than are now in vogue. The limiting of cars in trains is only in line with convenience and safety. The railroads are making cars of greater tonnage and in this way cars can be readily kept within the limit. Electric headlights are a necessity. Knowledge of railroad-ing is necessary even in a conductor and engineer and the longer term that these men serve as apprentices the better will the railroad service be. The law requiring conductors and engineers to have an apprenticeship before being set up will conduce to public safety and cut out the promotion of favorites of railroad officials, who have no real knowledge of railroad-ing. Everybody should study these propositions carefully and when they go to the polls cast their votes intelligently.

If any one would get knowledge of the growing qualities of soil in this county they have but to go to the Truxton Canyon Indian school and see the ground in one of the fields literally covered with pumpkins. Nothing like it can be found in any part of the United States. H. M. Beatty, Little Rock, Ark., says: "For the past two years I suffered with kidney trouble, and severe pains across my back and over my hips that almost meant death to me at times. I used several well known kidney remedies, but got no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These I can truthfully say made me a sound and well man." H. H. Watkins, Druggist.

### Proclamation of Election.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of the Special Session of the First Legislature of the State of Arizona, it is provided that there shall be a general election of Representative in Congress on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and on the same date of every even numbered year thereafter; and,  
WHEREAS, under the provisions of said Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of the Special Session of the First Legislature of the State of Arizona, it is further provided that such number of Presidential Electors as shall equal the number of United States Senators and Representative in Congress from Arizona shall be elected at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and quadrennially thereafter; and  
WHEREAS, under the provisions of said Chapter 24 the number of electors to be elected in the State of Arizona in the year 1912 is three; and  
WHEREAS, under the provisions of Title 20, Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, entitled "Elections," it is provided that at least thirty days before a general election the Governor shall issue a Proclamation of Election under the Great Seal of the State and transmit copies thereof to the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties in which such elections shall be held, such Proclamation to contain a statement of the time of the election and the offices to be filled, and the offer of a reward in the form prescribed;  
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Geo. W. P. Hunt, Governor of the State of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1912, and the offices to be filled at such election I do hereby designate to be as follows, to-wit:  
One Representative in Congress;  
Three Presidential Electors.  
AND I DO HEREBY offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code, or of any acts amendatory thereto, such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purposes reaches the amount of One Thousand Dollars.  
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.  
Done at Phoenix, the Capital, this fourth day of October, A. D. 1912.  
[SEAL]  
By the Governor:  
GEO. W. P. HUNT.  
Attest:  
SIDNEY P. OSBORN,  
Secretary of State.  
First insertion Oct 19—Nov 2  
F. A. Wootsey, a brakeman at Jacksonville, Texas, says: "I was down with kidney trouble and rheumatism so bad I could hardly get up, and had backache all the time, and was almost tired of living. I saw an ad of Foley Kidney Pills and after taking one bottle I was better, and when I had taken two more I was thoroughly cured." H. H. Watkins, Druggist.

## Oh, How I Itched!

What long nerve-racking days of constant torture—what sleepless nights of terrible agony—itch—itch—itch, constant itch, until it seemed that I must tear off my very skin—then—Instant relief—my skin cooled, soothed and healed!  
The very first drops of D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema stopped that awful itch instantly; yes, the very moment D.D.D. touched the burning skin the torture ceased. A 25c bottle proves it.  
D.D.D. has been known for years as the only absolutely reliable eczema remedy, for it washes away the disease germs and leaves the skin as clear and healthy as that of a child.  
All other druggists have D.D.D. Prescription—go to them if you can't come to us—but don't accept some big profit substitute.  
But if you come to our store, we are so certain of what D.D.D. will do for you that we offer you a full size bottle on this guarantee:—If you do not find that it takes away the itch AT ONCE, it costs you not a cent.

H. H. Watkins, Druggist.